

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA.

Received up to 23rd August, 1886.

POLITICAL.

The *Akhbár-i-Alam* (Meerut), of the 17th August, says
that it has been suggested in some
quarters that, as the disturbances in
Burma.

Circulation,
70 copies.

Burma show no sign of abatement, the Government of India had better withdraw its troops from that country after placing a Burman prince on the throne. But such a policy would be very injurious to British prestige, inasmuch as a proclamation regarding the annexation of that country has been already issued. If Government desires to retire from Burma, there is only one way in which it can possibly do so. It is believed that Theebaw is desirous of appealing to Parliament against his dethronement. On receipt of his petition Parliament might reconsider his case and order his reinstatement on some conditions. The relinquishment of the country in this way would be ascribed to the generosity of the British Government and will not affect its prestige.

The *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore), of the 21st August, referring
to the proposal of the *Pioneer* to enlist
The same. Karen in the army in Burma and to

Circulation
120 copies.

employ them in suppressing dacoities there, observes that the proposal is doubtless a good one and is entitled to consideration. But such a measure would show the weakness of the British army and lower British prestige. If Government is unable to cope with the so-called dacoits and restore peace, it should withdraw its army after making over the country to some Burman prince, as has been suggested by the *Indian Echo*.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The Azad (Lucknow), of the 17th August, again makes nearly the same objections which it did in its last issue to the proposed establishment of a Divisional Court at Lucknow, and adds that there is reason to fear that ere long that Court may be amalgamated with the Allahabad High Court. If a Chief Court were established at Lucknow, the Rohilkhand Division could be placed under its jurisdiction with advantage. The trouble and expense to which the inhabitants of Bareilly and Sháhjahánpur are at present exposed in making appeals to the High Court may be easily imagined. The Rafah-i-Am Association of Lucknow recommends the abolition of three Commissionerships and the maintenance of only the Lucknow Commissionership. The *Azad* is of opinion that the Fyzabad Commissionership should be also maintained, because the presence of a responsible officer of the rank of Commissioner is necessary at Fyzabad to look after the affairs on the Nepal frontier. If the Board of Revenue at Allahabad and two Commissionerships in Oudh were abolished, the saving effected in that way would more than meet the cost of a Chief Court. It may be hoped Sir Alfred Lyall will allow himself to be guided by public opinion and not ride roughshod over it, as Sir George Couper did.

Circulation,
165 copies.

The Hindustán (Kálakunkar), in its issues of the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st August, after publishing a translation of the Lord Dufferin's administration.

article which was lately communicated to the *Indian Spectator* by a Bengali gentleman from Simla in defence of Lord Dufferin's administration, remarks that, native newspapers should not, like Anglo-Indian newspapers, express an opinion on a subject after looking at only one side of it. The writer in the *Indian Spectator* says that Lord Dufferin reads native newspapers regularly every day with special attention. This is a good opportunity for them to point out the shortcomings of the administration, but of course they should take care to make no misstatements. The *Hindustan* is prepared to give full credence to the statements of the correspondent of the *Indian Spectator* in defence of certain proceedings of Lord Dufferin. Native newspapers are not justified in finding fault with his Lordship for the declaration of Burma war, the non-enlistment of native volunteers, and other matters in which he has simply carried out the instructions of the India Office. It should be remembered that his Lordship is not a young politician, but an old statesman of established reputation and had held high offices before his appointment to the Vice-royalty of this country. He will not do anything which is likely to be injurious to his reputation. The *Hindustan* is glad to learn from the article in the *Indian Spectator* that his Lordship is anxious to re-organise and reform his Legislative Council.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 18th August, says that

Lord Dufferin's administration compared with Lord Ripon's.

during Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty measures were adopted to improve the intellectual, material, and political

Circulation,
315 copies.

condition of the people, taxation was reduced, there were no wars and expeditions, Native States were not unnecessarily interfered with, the country enjoyed peace and tranquillity, and the popularity of British rule was greatly increased. On the other hand, Lord Dufferin's administration has proved to be just the opposite of this. The sooner his term expires the better. It is the earnest prayer of natives that they may get another Lord Ripon as his successor.

Circulation,
80 copies.

The Panjab Punch (Lahore), of the 18th August, complains that there is great delay in the publication of the Urdu Panjab Government Gazette. For instance, the

Urdu Gazette, which was a translation of the English Gazette of the 29th July, and which purported to have been issued on the 5th August, was not issued till the 17th idem. Hence it will be perceived that the translation was published full 20 days after the publication of the English version. It is needless to say that the people become acquainted with the contents of the Gazette through native newspapers long before the issue of the Urdu version. Again, the Gazette is sent even to the local subscribers by post and not through a chaprasi, and consequently Government is put to unnecessary expense on account of postage. The Urdu Gazette, as at present published, is quite useless, and the cost of its publication is a perfect waste of public money. It had better be stopped, if it cannot be published more expeditiously.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The Afzab-i-Panjab (Lahore), of the 18th August, referring to the rumour regarding the retirement of Mr. Perkins, Commissioner of Rawal Pindi. The retirement of Mr. Perkins, Commissioner of Rawal Pindi, in November next, highly praises him for his impartial dispensation of justice, industry, and sympathy with the people. He was a friend to poor and innocent persons and an enemy to the wicked. During his tours he was accessible to all classes of people and never spared any pains to enquire into and redress their grievances.

Circulation,
2,800 copies.

The Akhbar-i-Am (Lahore), of the 18th August, protests against the maintenance of the Church in this country and observes that its abolition would cause a saving of 17 lakhs of rupees a year. When the ecclesiastical establishment has been abolished in Ireland, because the Irish, though Christians, are Roman Catholics, its maintenance is still more unjustifiable in this country, where the tax-payers are not Christians.

The *Hindustán (Kálákankar)*, of the 19th August, referring to the increase of the Government printing charges from £227,700 in 1881 to £262,500 in 1885, asks the Finance Committee to take this subject into consideration and do something to reduce this large expenditure. The newspaper is of opinion that Government Presses should be abolished and that Government should have all its printing work done at private native presses.

Circulation,
165 copies.

The *Subodh Sindhu (Khandwa)*, of the 18th August, in commenting upon the subject of reduction of public expenditure, urges that European troops should be reduced and native troops enlisted in their place. The conduct of native troops during the late Kabul, Soudan, and Burma wars must have fully convinced Government of their loyalty and bravery. If this proposal were adopted, a large saving would be effected in the army expenditure, which has risen to 17 crores of rupees a year. The *Sindhu* concurs with the *Nyāya Sudhā* of Harda in thinking that the number of districts in the Central Provinces should be reduced from 18 to 12. The efficiency of the administration would not suffer from the proposal, if only the number of native officers in the districts were increased. Some of the districts in that province are very small.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Hindustán (Kálákankar)*, of the 21st August, says that the Sarvjanik Sabhs of Benares has recommended to the Finance Committee the abolition of the Board of Revenue, the Ecclesiastical establishment, and the District Judgeships, and expresses its concurrence in the proposals of that Association.

Circulation,
165 copies.

The *Nyāya Sudhā (Harda)*, of the 18th August, protests against Colonel Ward's proposal for the transfer of Harda from Hoshangabad to Nimar. The measure would not in any way facilitate

Circulation,
200 copies.

the capture of Tantia, while, on the contrary, it is open to several objections. Since the establishment of British rule in that part of the country, Hards has always formed a part of the Hoshangabad district. In Hards the land revenue has been settled for 30 years, whereas the term of the settlement in Nimar is only 20 years. There being a railroad between Hoshangabad and Hards, the inhabitants of the latter place have no difficulty in going to the former. Moreover, Khandwa is an unhealthy place, and also suffering from a scarcity of water.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 17th August, says that it is difficult to realize why natives should contribute to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Memorial Fund which has been started in connection with the late Indo-Colonial Exhibition. The only result of the Exhibition will be, so far as this country is concerned, that those few things of native manufacture which are still to be found in native households will soon be displaced by articles imported from England. Now that English artisans have seen the wares at the Exhibition, they will have no great difficulty in making similar things. Natives already depend on Europe for such small things as matches and needles; and if the few surviving native industries are also ruined, this country will be reduced to a state of utter poverty.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Astdab-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 16th August, on the authority of the *Mulki Shukda* of Lahore, complains that a Hindu mendicant, accompanied by his young wife, lately arrived at Lahore, and that the City Inspector of Police there, falling in love with the woman, took her from him forcibly. When Mr. Alexander, the Magistrate, was riding, the mendicant reported the matter to him, and was told to submit a petition in the usual way. The mendicant asked all the petitioners there, one after another, to write a petition for him, but none of them dared to do so through fear of the Police Inspector. The

mendicant then set out on his way to the Magistrate's house in order to report the petition-writers to him. Some persons went up to him and desired him to go with them to the Police Inspector to take his wife back. He agreed to their proposal, but since then nothing has been heard of him. It is rumoured that the man has been secretly killed by the Police Inspector. It is difficult to say how far the rumour is well founded. But the Magistrate would do well to make a thorough enquiry into the matter.

The *Ajlab-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 16th August, is glad to say that the Divisional Judge of . Palam affray case, Dehli Dehli has acquitted on appeal all those persons who had been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the Magistrate in the Palam affray case. The Judge's decision clearly shows how far the Magistrate was guided by justice and impartiality in making the convictions. European soldiers entered a Hindu temple and shot a tame peacock there. When the young priest attached to the temple protested against their misbehaviour, they also shot him. The Magistrate who tried the case sentenced a number of the villagers themselves to imprisonment! Nothing could be more unjust than this. But it is a matter of satisfaction that impartial Judges are not yet quite extinct. Every honour is due to the Divisional Judge of Dehli, who has done justice to natives in a mixed case.

Circulation,
500 copies.

LEGISLATION.

An Oudh landlord writing to the *Azad* (Lucknow), of 17th August, on the Oudh Rent Bill, Oudh Rent Bill, complains that the provisions of section 38A involve a great injustice to landlords. If a landlord desires to eject a tenant on the expiration of his tenancy, why should he be required to pay one year's rent to the tenant as compensation for disturbance? A tenant cannot in have any right in his holding as soon as his lease expires. Government generally farms leases to private individuals.

Circulation,
340 copies.

but does it pay any compensation to the farmers on the expiration of their leases? It is surprising that Government should compel others to do what it is not itself prepared to do. The object of Government appears to be to put a stop to evictions. Landlords will be glad to grant permanent leases to their tenants, provided Government makes a permanent settlement of revenue with them. It is surprising that Government increases revenue assessments every 30 years, and at once imprisons a defaulter or sells his estate in order to realize arrears of revenue; while, on the other hand, a landlord must pay a fine to a tenant if he desires to eject the latter, even on the expiration of his tenancy, and has to encounter a thousand and one difficulties in realizing arrears of rent. Again, Government desires to empower revenue officers to reduce rents occasionally, but why does it not grant them similar powers in regard to revenue? Section 38A has created widespread discontent among the landowning classes. The definition of the term 'lambardar' as given in the Bill is incomplete. The term should also apply to the representative or heir of a lambardar. According to section 4 nothing in any contract made between a landlord and a tenant, even before the passing of the Bill, shall entitle the former to eject the latter or enhance the rent otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Bill. Obviously nothing could be more unjust and unfair than such a provision.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
•550 copies.

The *A'ytib-i-Hind* (Jallandhar), of the 21st August, complains that Mr. Ibbetson, Superintendent of Kapurthala, is a very hasty-tempered man and has fined or dismissed a number of officials in the service of that State. The newspaper gives a list of such officials, and complains that one Múdho Khán, Nádir, was sent to the lock-up about a month ago on some false charge, and that Mr. Ibbetson has not yet passed final orders in his case and has refused to release him on bail.

The *Mulki Namabar* (Lahore), of the 13th August, states that it is believed that the Nawâb of Tonk lately sent for the account-books of all traders in his capital for the last 12 years, in order to examine them with a view to discover if the traders have evaded the payment of the octroi duty for any goods imported by them during that period. This has caused great dissatisfaction among them, and they have closed their shops in consequence.

Circulation,
150 copies.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Mitra Vilâs* (Lahore), of the 16th August, says

Dismissed Christians
Railway employés in the
Panjâb.

that it is believed that those Christians who were employed on the railway in the Panjâb, but who have lately come

under reduction, have published letters in Anglo-Indian newspapers threatening to commit thefts and robberies, if satisfactory arrangements are not made for their support. Surely these Christians are not setting a good example to the people. If all persons who are starving held out similar threats, it would be a serious matter.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Bhârat Jîwan* (Benares), of the 16th August, on the authority of a Hindu who lately per-

formed a pilgrimage to Badri Nath,

complains that the road to that sacred place of the Hindus is in a most neglected condition. Also, the *Jîwan* recommends the removal of the post-office at Nand Prayâg to Lâl sâṅga, on the ground that the pilgrims pass through the latter place both on their way to the temple and on their return journey, whereas they pass through Nand Prayâg only on their return from the temple.

Circulation,
2,200 copies.

A correspondent of the *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the

Pariah dogs killed at Lucknow, writing from Lucknow, Lucknow,

complains that pariah dogs are killed in a very objectionable way at Lucknow. Dogs are seized and confined in a small room situated near the

Circulation,
450 copies.

Subordinate Judge's Court, where they are kept for three or four days and are given no food or water. They frequently fight with each other, and the weaker animals are wounded by the stronger ones. If a claimant appears for a dog during the time, it is made over to him; the rest are afterwards drowned in water. It is very cruel to starve the animals for three or four days before putting them to death.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Languages.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	Date of Paper.	Date of Month.	Circulation.
1	Al-Badr-i-Ajam-i-Urdi	" Lahore	Urdi	Weekly	" A. Singh	Aug. 18th	Aug. 21st.	164 copies.
2	Al-Badr-i-Zamgari	" Amritsar	Urdi	"	Ihsan Ali	" 16th	" 20th	"
3	Zill-e-Hud	" Jullundur	Urdi	"	Badrat Ali	"	" 22nd	350 "
4	Zill-e-Pasjdi	" Lahore	Urdi	"	"	" 21st	" 19th, 20th &	"
5	Al-Badr-i-Urdi	" Lahore	Urdi	Tri-weekly	Ditrán Béda Singh	" 16th, 18th &	" 500 "	"
6	Al-Badr-i-Urdi	" Lahore	Urdi	"	"	" 20th.	" 23rd.	"
7	Al-Badr-i-Urdi	" Lahore	Urdi	Weekly	Shujaat-i-Hassan	" 14th	" 19th	150 "
8	Al-Badr-i-Urdi	" Lahore	Urdi	"	Dilkush Ali	" 16th	" 20th	140 "
9	Al-Badr-i-Urdi	" Lahore	Urdi	"	Muqarrab Hussain	" 17th	" "	70 "
10	Al-Badr-i-Urdi	" Lahore	Urdi	Bi-monthly	Mohammad Rizwan	" 18th & 21st.	" 20th & 23rd.	2,800 "
11	Al-Badr-i-Urdi	" Lahore	Urdi	Weekly	Rajab Ali Khan	" 17th	" 19th	254 "
12	Al-Badr-i-Urdi	" Lahore	Urdi	"	Fazl-e-Jdin	" 20th	" 23rd	84 "
13	Al-Badr-i-Urdi	" Lahore	Urdi	Bi-monthly	Nahmatullah	" 16th	" 19th	175 "
14	Al-Badr-i-Urdi	" Lahore	Urdi	Bi-monthly	Gulib Ali	" 17th & 21st.	" 19th & 23rd,	510 copies (including 273 copies taken by Govt.)
15	Al-Badr-i-Urdi	" Lahore	Urdi	Weekly	Sadaf Nand	" 16th	" 19th	103 copies.
16	Al-Badr-i-Urdi	" Lahore	Urdi	"	Chandan Lal	" July 8th & Aug. 14th.	" 18th	100 "
17	Al-Badr-i-Urdi	" Lahore	Urdi	"	Secretary to the Am.	" 14th	" 19th	150 "
18	Al-Badr-i-Urdi	" Lahore	Urdi	"	Juman-i-Panjshir	"	" 18th	150 "
19	Al-Badr-i-Urdi	" Lahore	Urdi	"	Ahmed Ali	" 17th	" 18th	200 "

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly or otherwise.	Name of proprietor.	Date of paper.	Date of month.	Circulation.
11	Baldev-i-Hind.	Agart.	Urdu	Weekly	Mumba Hussain	June 19th & Aug. 17th & 22nd,	14th & 21st.	75 copies.
12	Baldev-i-Juman	Bomaray	Hindi	...	Ram Krishna Varma	Aug. 16th.	21	2,200 n
13	Dabdega-i-Qaswar	Bareilly	Urdu	...	Thakur Prasad	" 16th.	20	200 n
14	Dabdega-i-Sindhar	Bam-pur	Urdu	...	Mohammed Hussain	" 16th.	20	400 n
15	Dabdega-i-Bihari	Multan	Urdu	...	Rai Nithi	" 18th.	20	150 n
16	Dabdega-i-Bihari	Lahore	Urdu	...	Jasbir-i-din	" 18th.	20	315 n
17	Dabdega-i-Punjab	...	Urdu	...	Rajab Ali Shah	Jan. 31st & Mar.	15th & 21st.	300 n
18	Dabdega-i-Punjab	...	Urdu	...	Rajab Ali Shah	" 15th & Mar.	15th & 21st.	300 n
19	Dharm Sambad Kalyan	Kepurbaula	Urdu	Weekly	Biswak Arjun Singh	July 31st & Aug.	7th & 14th.	375 n
20	Gaur Tijarat	Aligarhpur	Urdu	Monthly	Birdi Lal	For August.	31st.	140 n
21	Gurjan-i-Aligarh	Amritsar	Urdu	Weekly	Ibrahim Singh	Aug. 18th.	22nd	275 n
22	Hazrat-i-Hind	Aligarhpur	Urdu	...	Sedam-i-din	" 16th.	22	615 n
23	Hazrat-i-Hind	Killikhanay	Hindi	...	Rajab Ramopal Singh	" 17th to 22nd.	17th to 22nd.	165 n
24	Hazrat-i-Hind	Maur	Urdu	Weekly	Mohammed Ali	" 18th.	18th	260 n
25	Jain Prakash	Garruthan-Hindi	Urdu	Monthly	Jyoti Lal	For August	17th	100 n
26	Jesper Ganthi	...	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Halibbi Prashant	Aug. 18th & 21st.	21st & 28th.	190 n
27	Jesper Ganthi	...	Urdu	Weekly	Mohammed Khan	" 19th.	21st	125 n
28	Jesper Ganthi	...	Urdu	...	Jemshed Ali	" 16th.	22	125 n
29	Jesper Ganthi	...	Urdu	...	Bhugti Khan	" 17th.	17th	103 n
30	Jesper Ganthi	...	Urdu	...	Mohammed Teghpur	" 19th.	19th	260 n

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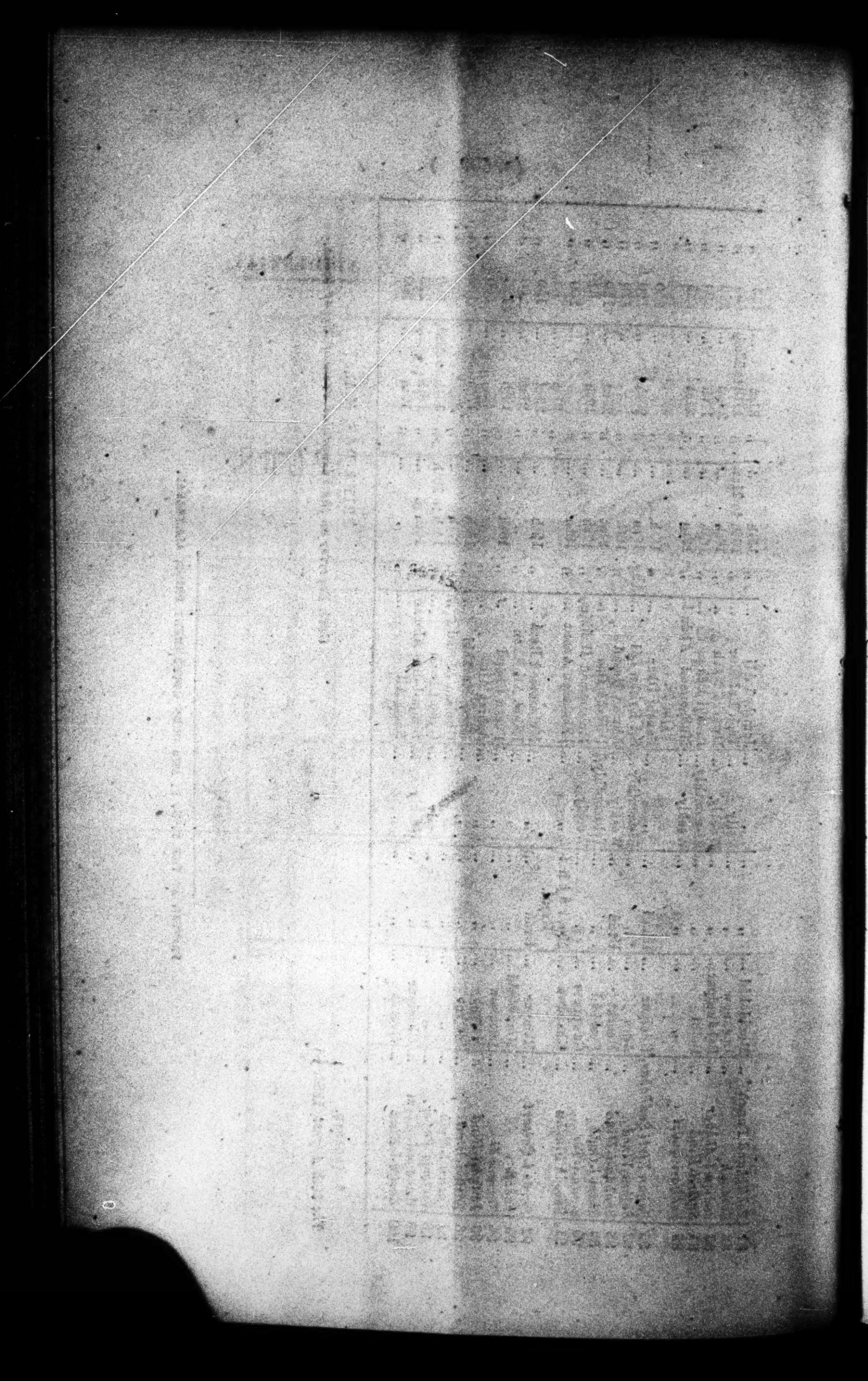
List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Circulation.	
							1886.	1886.
63	Mir Afzal	... Lodhiyah	... Urdu	... Weekly	Rev. O. B. Newton...	Aug. 19th	... Aug. 21st	755 copies.
64	Mir-i-Asrar	... Cawnpore	... Urdu	... "	Abdu-l-Hamid ...	" 14th & 21st,	... " 17th & 22nd,	344 copies.
65	Miratul-Alkar	... Delhi	... Urdu	... "	Nusrat Ali ...	" 14th ...	... " 22nd ...	200 copies.
66	Mystic Sudha	... Hards	... Urdu	... Daily	Basudera Bhakar ...	" 18th ...	... " 20th ...	390 copies.
67	Qazi Jabbir	... Lucknow	... Urdu	... Daily	Shoo Prash	... " 17th to 23rd,	17th to 23rd,	690 copies (including 84 copies taken by Government.)
68	Qazi Punch	... " " Lahore	... Urdu	... Weekly	Sajid Hussain ...	" 12th ...	... " 17th ...	300 copies.
69	Persia's Athbar	... " " Lahore	... Urdu	... Bi-weekly	Shamsul-din ...	" 14th & 18th,	... " 17th & 22nd,	300 copies.
70	Persia Punch	... " " Lahore	... Urdu	... Weekly	Fayrouz-i-din ...	" 18th ...	... " 21st ...	60 copies.
71	Persia Then	... " " Lahore	... Urdu	... "	Abdu-l-Bahman ...	" 17th ...	... " 22nd ...	400 copies.
72	Persia Athbar	... " " Lahore	... Urdu	... "	Dil Muhammad ...	" 17th ...	... " 19th ...	670 copies.
73	Persia Mitru	... Allahabad	... Hindi	... Bi-monthly	Jagannath ...	" 19th ...	... " 27th ...	125 copies.
74	Qazmi	... Jallandur	... Urdu	... Weekly	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	" 21st ...	... " 28th ...	300 copies.
75	Qazmi	... Sialkot	... Urdu	... "	Diran Chund ...	" 16th ...	... " 17th ...	450 copies.
76	Qazmi	... Lahore	... Urdu	... "	Moharram Ali ...	" 14th ...	... " 19th ...	250 copies.
77	Qazmi	... Dehra	... Urdu	... "	Ghalib Hussain ...	" 16th ...	... " 19th ...	418 copies.
78	Qazmi	... Lahore	... Urdu	... "	Nadir Ali ...	" 17th & 19th,	... " 19th & 21st,	381 copies.
79	Qazmi	... Ajmer	... Urdu	... "	Murd Ali ...	" 16th ...	... " 18th ...	125 copies.
80	Qazmi	... Rajam	... Urdu	... "	Mohammed Abdul-Heq ...	" 12th & 19th,	... " 18th & 23rd,	125 copies.

81	<i>Rohilkhand Punch</i>	... Moradábád ...	"	125	"
82	<i>Rosdesh</i>	... Lucknow ...	"	21st	150
83	<i>Sadiq-i-Alkber</i>	... Bahawalpur ...	"	17th to 22nd,	150
84	<i>Saqir-i-Hind</i>	... Delhi ...	"	22nd	250
85	<i>Sakfa-i-Qudat</i>	... "	"	17th	400
86	<i>Sekjan Kirti Sudháker</i>	Udaipur	Hindi	16th	325
87	<i>Sojan Vinod</i>	Agra	"	19th	"
88	<i>Shah-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	Urdu	21st	200
89	<i>Sikhi-i-Orai</i>	Fyzabad	"	21st	"
90	<i>Sikhs-i-Tur</i>	Oavnpore	"	21st	"
91	<i>Sabodd Shabd</i>	Khandwa	Mārāt h. f.	21st	"
92	<i>Aurk-i-Qutab</i>	Rámpur	Hindi	16th	200
93	Talib	Moridabad	Urdu	16th	150
94	Tamámi	Lucknow	"	23rd	"
95	Tamámi	Meerut	"	21st	"
96	Tamámi	Sialkot	"	19th	"
97	Tamámi	Yard-i-Hind	"	17th	"
98	Tamámi	Jalandhar	"	17th	"
99	Tamámi	Gwalior	Daily	14th to 20th,	800
100	Tamámi	Gwalior	Weekly	18th	225
101	Tamámi	Gwalior	"	19th	200
102	Tamámi	Gwalior	"	"	"
81	<i>Janahed Alf</i>	... " Daily	"	15th	21st
82	<i>Janahed Alf</i>	... Weekly	"	16th to 21st,	150
83	<i>Janahed Alf</i>	... Bi-monthly	"	19th	250
84	<i>Janahed Alf</i>	... Weekly	"	16th	400
85	<i>Janahed Alf</i>	... Bi-monthly	"	19th	325
86	<i>Janahed Alf</i>	... Weekly	"	21st	"
87	<i>Tegh Bahádur</i>	... Dwárká Náth	"	17th to 22nd,	150
88	<i>Tegh Bahádur</i>	Buláqí Dás	"	22nd	250
89	<i>Tegh Bahádur</i>	Muhammad Abdu-l-	"	17th	400
90	<i>Tegh BaháDur</i>	Quddús.	"	18th	325
91	<i>Banéhí Dhar</i>	... Sri Krishn Lal	"	16th	200
92	<i>Banéhí Dhar</i>	Ahg.	"	19th	100
93	<i>Ahmád Hassán</i>	... Ahmad Hassán	"	16th	120
94	<i>Dwáriká Dás</i>	... Dwáriká Dás	"	21st	150
95	<i>Muhammad Ibrahim</i>	... Muhammed Ibrahim	"	17th	61
96	<i>Ibrahim Anant</i>	... Ibrahim Anant	"	18th	200
97	<i>Muhammad Harú</i>	... Muhammad Harú	"	19th	150
98	<i>Rábst Al Khán</i>	Rábst Al Khán	"	21st	60
99	<i>Púrm Chand</i>	Púrm Chand	"	18th	125
100	<i>Ahmed Alf</i>	Ahmed Alf	"	16th	300
101	<i>Mird Ma'vehid</i>	Mird Ma'vehid	"	15th	192
102	<i>Gholím Ahmad</i>	Gholím Ahmad	"	17th	22nd
103	<i>Gyan Chand</i>	Gyan Chand	"	14th to 20th,	800
104	<i>Sadr-i-dín Ahmad</i>	Sadr-i-dín Ahmad	"	18th	225
105	<i>Sálik All</i>	Sálik All	"	19th	200

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